

**Amendments to the Claims:**

**Listing of the Claims**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-7 (Canceled)

8. (Currently Amended) A method of regulating bone strength and mineralization by using a ligand that acts on a bone density regulating transmembrane receptor encoded by an isolated DNA molecule ~~useful for the diagnosis or therapy of osteoporosis, selected from the group consisting of:~~ (a) a DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence encoding an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2 shown in FIG. 2; (b) a DNA molecule capable of specific hybridization under stringent conditions to a DNA molecule according to (a), and which encodes a protein that, when introduced into human osteoblasts, increases the ability of the osteoblasts to synthesize bone; (c) a DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence which is degenerate as a result of the genetic code to the encoded protein amino acid sequence according to (b) and which encodes a protein that, when introduced into osteoblast cells of humans, increases the ability of the cells to synthesize bone; (d) a DNA molecule capable of specific hybridization under stringent conditions to a DNA molecule according to (a), and which encodes a protein that, when introduced into endothelial cells of humans, increases the ability of the endothelial cells to form vascular tissue; and (e) a DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence which is degenerate as a result of the genetic code to the encoded protein amino acid sequence according to (d), and which encodes a protein that, when introduced into endothelial cells of humans, increases the ability of the endothelial cells to form vascular tissue, wherein the method comprises a first step of providing a ligand of the transmembrane receptor and a second step of administering the provided ligand in a medically acceptable form, wherein the ligand is selected from the group consisting of a human Wnt protein, a 36 kDa frizzled related protein, and a dickkopf (dkk) protein.

9. (Currently Amended) A method as described in claim 8, wherein the ligand is ~~selected from the group consisting of:~~ a human Wnt protein, a 36 kDa frizzled related protein, and a dkk

protein.

10-29 (Canceled)

30. (Currently Amended) A method of treating osteoporosis in a human patient, comprising:  
(a) providing a composition that comprises a bone strength and mineralization regulator (BSMR) effector selected from the group consisting of WNT1, WNT2, WNT2B/13, WNT3, WNT3A, WNT4, WNT5A, WNT5B, WNT6, WNT7A, WNT7B, WNT8A, WNT8B, WNT10A, WNT10B, WNT11, WNT14, WNT15, WNT16, the 36 kDa cysteine rich frizzled related protein Frzb--1, a cysteine rich protein from the CCN family7, Mus musculus FK506 binding protein 8, Mus musculus nuclear protein 95 (Np95); GLI-Kruppel family member GLI3, Mus musculus RAN binding protein 9, Mus musculus ISL1 transcription factor, Human signal-transducing guanine nucleotide-binding regulatory (G) protein beta subunit, Mus musculus, casein kinase II, Homo sapiens zinc finger protein 198, Mus musculus, eukaryotic translation elongation factor 2, M. musculus P311, Homo sapiens E2a--Pb.times.1-associated protein, Homo sapiens NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) Fe--S protein 8, Human Smad anchor for receptor activation (SARA), Homo sapiens AMSH, and ATP6B2; and (b) administering a quantity of the composition from step (a) to the patient that is sufficient to increase alkaline phosphatase activity of bone forming cells.

31. (Canceled)

32. (previously presented) The method of claim 31, wherein the BSMR effector is a WNT protein.

33. (previously presented) The method of claim 30, wherein the BSMR effector is complexed with a targeting moiety that concentrates the effector at one or more bone producing regions after administration to a patient.

34. (previously presented) The method of claim 33, wherein the targeting moiety is selected from the group consisting of a tetracycline, calcein, a bisphosphonate complex,

polyaspartic acid, polyglutamic acid, an aminophosphosugar, a peptide known to be associated with the mineral phase of bone, osteonectin, bone sialoprotein, osteopontin, a bone specific antibody, a binding site fragment of a bone specific antibody, and a protein having a bone mineral binding domain.

35. (previously presented) The method of claim 30, further comprising an additional step of administering a second morphogenetic protein at least 24 hours prior to step (b).

36. (previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the second morphogenetic protein is selected from the group consisting of bone morphogenetic protein, bone morphogenetic protein 2, bone morphogenetic protein 3, hedgehog protein, endothelial growth factor, and TGF--beta 26.

37. (new) The method of claim 9, wherein the WNT protein is WNT1, WNT3A or a combination thereof

38. (new) The method of claim 32, wherein the WNT protein is WNT1, WNT3A, or a combination thereof